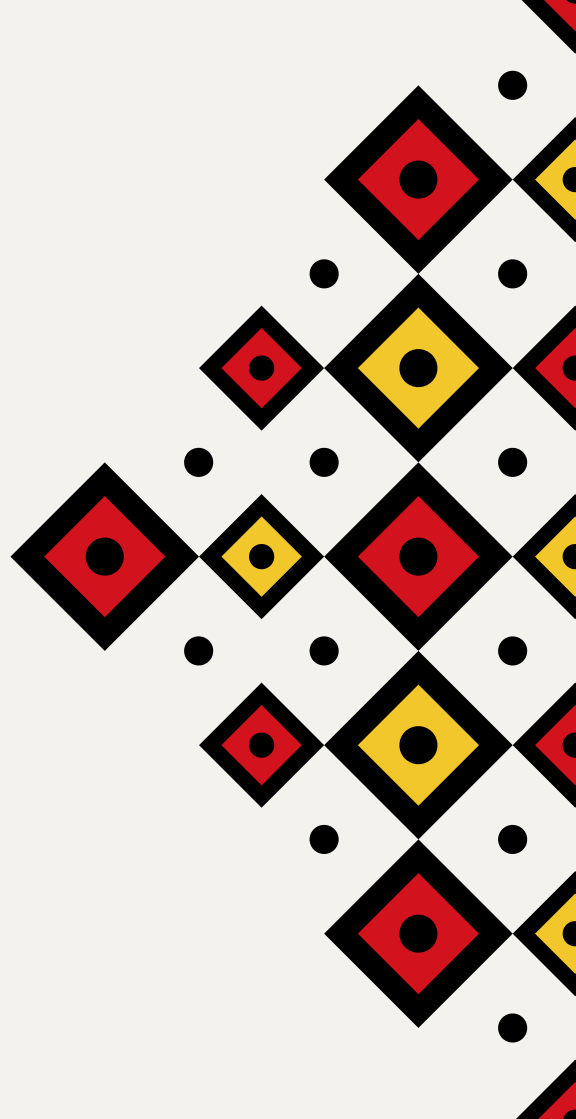
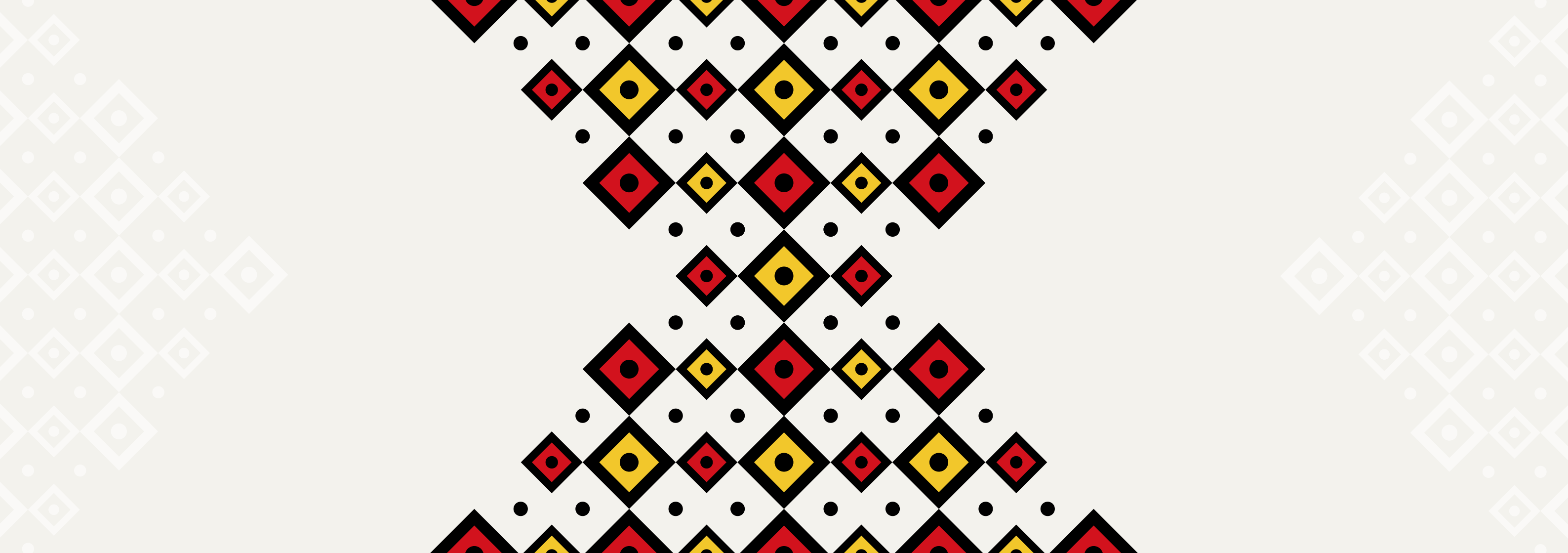




Program Information Booklet





Foreword



Program Sponsor

The Spaces 30x30 Program is not only an environmental endeavor — it is a social mission to uplift lives and foster equity through nature. By protecting forests, wetlands, and coastal areas, we are securing clean water, fertile soils, and food systems that sustain our communities. This initiative places people at its heart, ensuring that conservation translates into opportunity — from green jobs and ecotourism to improved health and resilience. For Angola, the protection of nature is inseparable from the advancement of social well-being. Through the Spaces 30x30 Program, we are building a future where every Angolan benefits from the enduring wealth of our natural world.

Maria do Rosário Teixeira de Alva Sequeira Bragança

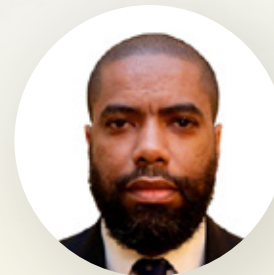
Ministry of State to the Social Affairs



Program Leader

Angola is proud to join the global effort of the Spaces Program. This commitment reflects our determination to safeguard biodiversity, strengthen climate resilience, and create sustainable opportunities for our people. Through the Spaces Program in Angola, we are expanding protected areas, restoring ecosystems, and promoting inclusive, nature-based solutions. Our vision is one where conservation and development advance together, ensuring water security, food systems, and livelihoods for present and future generations. This program will succeed through strong collaboration, with communities, civil society, the private sector, and international partners. Together, we can transform Angola's rich natural heritage into a foundation for prosperity, resilience, and hope.

Ana Paula Chantre Luna de Carvalho
Ministry of the Environment of Angola



Program Coordinator

The Spaces 30x30 Program represents Angola's steadfast commitment to protect 30 percent of our land and marine ecosystems for the benefit of our people and the planet. Through this initiative, we are restoring vital landscapes, safeguarding biodiversity, and ensuring that conservation becomes a catalyst for inclusive development. This program reflects our vision of harmony between nature and progress — where protected areas sustain livelihoods, strengthen climate resilience, and secure the resources future generations depend upon. Angola stands ready to lead by example in Africa's green transformation, turning our rich natural heritage into a foundation for sustainable prosperity.

Yuri Valter de Sousa Santos
Secretary of State to the Environment of Angola



Executive Summary

Historically Angola has struggled to reach its conservation goals due to resource constraints. Since 2020 Angola has spent ~0.08% of its government budget in conservation, vs. peer countries (i.e., South Africa, Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana) of ~0.67%. To cover GBF 30x30 targets, additional ~\$200–250M per annum of funding would likely need to be captured.

Over the last 6 months, the 30x30 Transformation has identified 32 initiatives that would effectively protect ~17% of terrestrial areas and ~4% of marine areas, with ~\$100–150M yearly funding needed (2026–30).

Looking ahead, the Angolan government has signaled a strong commitment towards environmental protection. To enhance the conservation and protection of the high biodiversity in Angola, three levers are required:

Region protection

Protect and conserve Angola's Highlands Water Tower, the Angolan Miombo forests, and the Angolan Escarpment
Identified 9 initiatives that would effectively conserve ~113 km² of PA (~9% of national territory), ~500B m³ of water, and cost ~\$60–75M per year (2026–30)
~316,000 km² of the AHWT, including ~37,000 km² of important headwaters, could potentially be protected by scaling the approach

To realize the potential, a clear execution roadmap is required, supported by a Governance structure that includes the Government, Financing Partners, CMP Partners, and NGOs

Area protection

Protect and conserve Angola's non-TFCAs, TFCAs, and the Benguela Current marine ecosystem
Identified 15 initiatives that would conserve ~115 km² of PA (~8% terrestrial territory and ~4% marine), and cost ~\$30–40M per year
Identified ~54 km² (~4% of territory) in further impact potential by scaling the approach to 6 other NPs not yet addressed

Local protection

Designed 8 initiatives to address critical execution challenges, including wildlife species monitoring and protection, law enforcement, and data collection, that would cost \$15–30M per year (2026–30)



Introduction

Angola, stretching from the Benguela Current coastline to the headwaters of the Okavango and the vast miombo woodlands, holds exceptional terrestrial and marine biodiversity. These ecosystems sustain livelihoods, bolster food security, and buffer communities against climate shocks while powering opportunities in green and blue economies. Protecting this natural capital is essential to advancing inclusive growth, climate resilience, and long-term prosperity.

Spaces 30x30 Angola is the Government's flagship effort to align conservation with development by safeguarding and sustainably managing 30% of the country's land and marine areas by 2030. The program is grounded in science, community partnerships, and effective management, and is aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), the 30x30 targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). By strengthening protection in priority landscapes and seascapes, recognizing community stewardship, and catalyzing investment in nature-positive enterprises, the initiative aims to secure biodiversity while creating tangible benefits for people.

Led by the Government of Angola, coordinated by the Ministry of Environment in close collaboration with provincial authorities, traditional leaders, communities, and technical partners, Spaces 30x30 Angola will design and implement high-impact projects across the country. These efforts will enhance ecosystem protection and connectivity, restore degraded habitats, improve management of protected and conserved areas (including OECMs), and develop sustainable livelihood opportunities in sectors such as community forestry, fisheries, tourism, and nature-based carbon. With a rigorous fact base and inclusive governance at its core, Spaces 30x30 Angola seeks to position the country as a regional leader in biodiversity conservation while advancing a resilient, nature-positive development pathway.

Angola is home to several institutions dedicated to biodiversity conservation, and their presence is steadily growing

International NGOs



Local NGOs



Scientific research



Donors

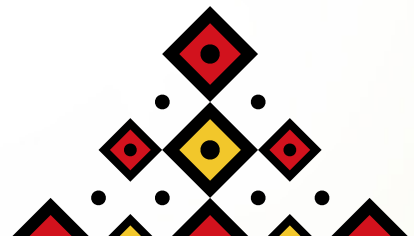


Private sector



Government





Angola's Nature legacy and challenges



Angola's natural heritage stands out as one of the richest and most significant on the African continent...

83%

land cover of primary dry forest and woodlands

26

terrestrial key biodiversity areas identified

135,000 km²

of designated protected areas

500B m³

of water captured in the basins of several rivers

12

RAMSAR sites identified

510,000 km²

of marine surface

>30

species of cetaceans cross Angola's coast

150

new species to science of reptiles identifies in the last decade

20%

of the entire African Miombo forest

...with significant contributions for the entire region

90%

of the Okavango Delta
inflows originate in Angola

>3B tonnes

of CO² held in the AHWT region alone

9

keystone areas secured by
the Angola's freshwater

50%

of all African elephants' population live
in areas supplied by AHWT's freshwater

>150M

people dependent on
Angola's freshwater supply

17%

of the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) region
is in Angola



Implementing the 30x30 transformation in Angola, could lead to significant direct **economic benefits** in addition to impact biodiversity and conservation

Annual estimated direct economic benefits in 2050 from achieving GBF targets, \$ M USD (base year 2023)

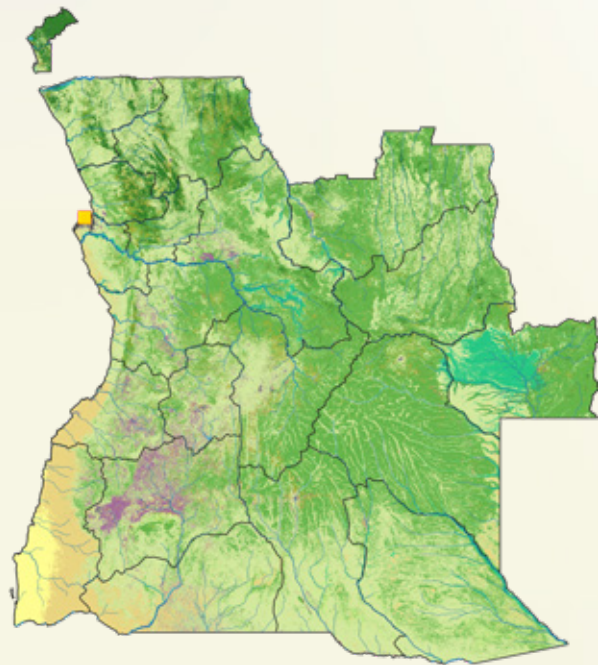
		Main assumptions	Considerations
Tourism	700 – 1,000	Only the direct impact on the economy has been considered (assuming 50% of value added on total spend) and, by 2050, each park in Angola will attract the same number of visitors as a selected park with similar characteristics in Africa today	Number could be significantly higher if indirect effects were considered (usually 50-80% on top of the direct impact)
Additional fisheries catch from better management	500 – 850	Limited fishing within MPAs (covering 30% of marine territory), with active management in the reserved areas, resulting in 30% increase in capture vs. Angola 2050 estimation	The implementation of these measures could have a short-term economic impact on the fishing industry, particularly on industrial fishing, of \$100 – 250 M per year
Agroforestry efficiency gains vs. subsistence ag.	150 – 250	Impacts the population residing at the borders of newly established conservation areas, and agroforestry production represents a 50% increase in productivity against traditional subsistence agriculture	In the short-term transitioning to agroforestry would require investment and could temporarily halt limit some of the subsistence agriculture
Water loss prevention	100 – 300	Impact of deforestation on precipitation based on the effects observed in the Congo Basin and the price of water in Angola increases to achieve the levels of similar countries (currently the price is highly subsidized)	Increased access to usable water potential due to prevention of loss of rain fall resultant land/ forest degradation could be significantly higher if included health, food and agriculture impacts
Electricity generation cost reductions	50 – 100	Same assumptions as in the water loss prevention & every p.p. of permanent change in water flow results in the same change of efficiency for hydropower production	Hydropower dams’ generation potential would be increased from preventing the loss of rain fall resultant from land/forest degradation
Carbon Credits	50 – 40	Assumed that 30% of degraded lands will be restored, along with a one-third reduction in deforestation area per year and carbon prices at \$4.8 per CO ₂ e (voluntary market price)	Impact could be higher dependent on additional factors such as quality of project, market selection, overall positive market dynamics etc.
Total	1,500 – 2,800		

Primary dry forest and woodland makes up 83% of Angola's land cover

Insights

- Angola has a terrestrial surface area of 1,247M km²
- Primary woodlands and dry forests make up 83% of the land cover
- Sparse vegetation and desert in the southwest covers 7% of the country
- Seasonally flooded landscapes in wetlands and along rivers cover 4%, most of which is in Cameia National Park
- Secondary tree cover (fallow and new forest) makes up 4% of the country
- Cropland covers 2.3% of the country and is mainly located in the western highlands and the watersheds of the rivers Cunene and Cuanza

Distribution of land cover/use classes



Land cover/use in 2020, 1000 km²

Moist forest	45
Moist forest (wet)	2
Dry forest	441
Dry forest (wet)	4
Woodland	539
Woodland (wet)	45
Mangrove	<1
New forest	8
Fallow	39
Sparse vegetation (wet)	66
Sparse vegetation	2
Desert	18
Salt pan	<1
Cropland	29
Urban	8
Water	2
Total	1,247

Angola's protected areas cover ~75% of the terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas

Insights

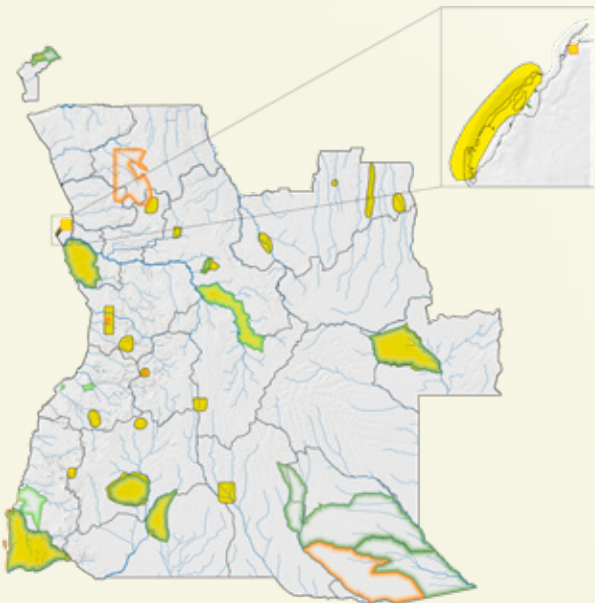
Angola has 26 terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas for a total area of 83,000 km². Most of these (87%) have been recognized based on threatened-biodiversity criteria

Designated protected areas cover 75% of KBA surface area

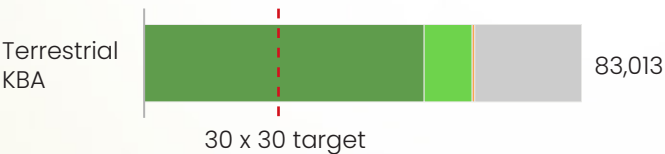
Unprotected KBAs remain in the Angolan Highlands and in the Congo basin

KBAs could be priority targets for conservation, due to their disproportionally high value for biodiversity

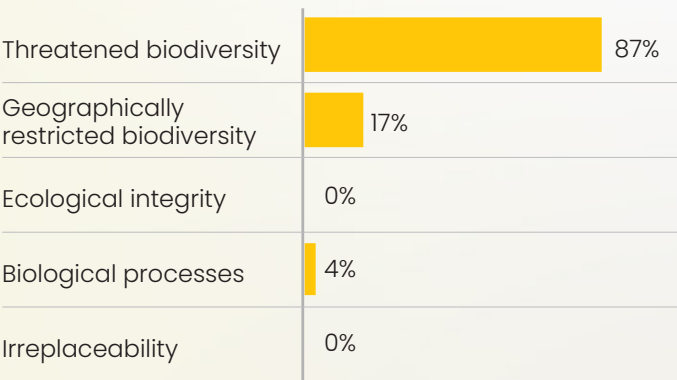
Geographical distribution of terrestrial KBAs



Terrestrial KBA protection



KBA designation criterion, % of KBAs for which criterion is relevant



Angola's water tower holds source areas for rivers of national and international importance...

Insights

The Angola Highlands Water Tower (AHWT) captures ~500B m³ of water in the basins of several major rivers in southern Africa, and provide a lifeline to more than 150M people

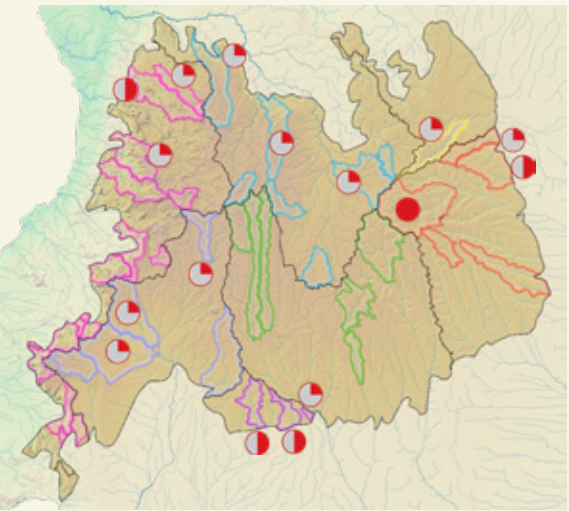
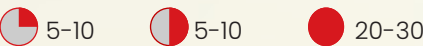
Source areas of the main rivers originating in the AHWT can be found at high altitude. These supply vital river flow, and processes taking place in these headwaters impact the entire river from source to mouth

They represent ~1,179 m³/s of water flow to downstream areas, which is 25% of the entire AHWT discharge

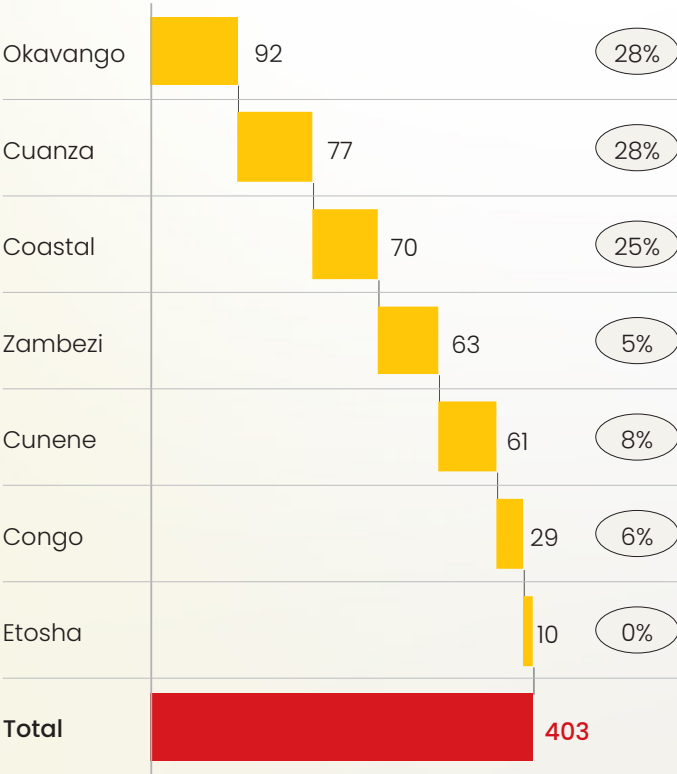
These headwaters are important to ecological health along the entire river. Conservation and restoration efforts in these areas could have disproportionately beneficial effects on riverine ecosystem services

The AHWT and important source areas

% of total AHWT basin discharge



Surface area (km²) and % of water supply



...and it further influences climate stability, human well-being, and the health of biodiversity



>90%

of the fresh water supply of the Zambezi; Okavango basins, and of the full Angolan territory are generated within the AHWT according to recent research

>3B

CO₂ tones are stored in the AHWT forests and peatlands worth > \$16.5bn

>150M

of people live off the water supplied by the AHWT in the region

>60%

of all energy produced in Angola and in Mozambique is generated through the waters supplied by the AHWT, and ~30% for Zambia and Zimbabwe

>50%

Of the total African elephant population lives in regions supplied by AHWT

>4M

people are currently being affected by serious droughts in areas impacted by the AHWT

Liuwa–Mussuma corridor is a globally significant wildlife corridor, recognized for its historic role and unmatched ecological importance



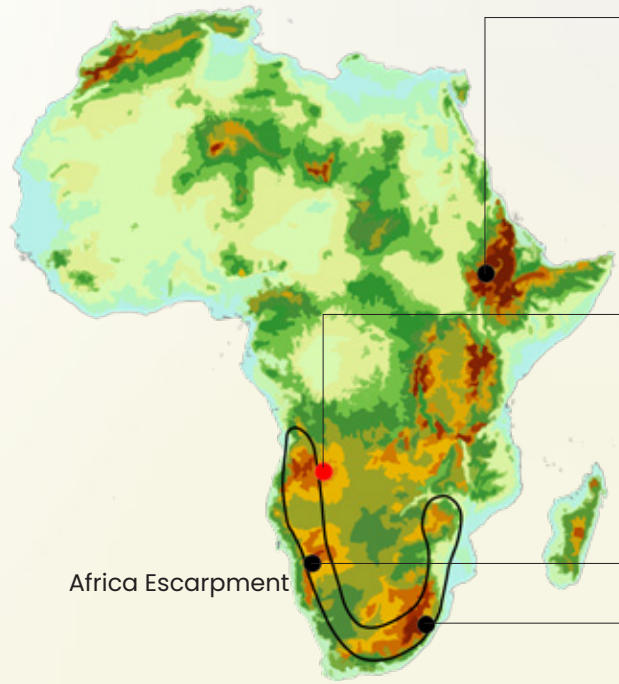
Context

The area	The Liuwa–Mussuma ecosystem, within the Zambezi River catchment and the Barotseland Floodplains was identified in 2002 as a potential TFCA
Size	14,464 km ² with the Angolan part being ~5,100 km ²
Relevance	Had the second largest zebra and wildebeest migration in the world in the region, and other mammal species include lechwe, elephants, lions, African wild dog, roan antelope, sitatunga, tsessebe, reedbuck, zebra, oribi, spotted hyena and leopard Was home to numerous rare and endemic flora and fauna species, as the flood plains act as critical breeding grounds for several endangered reptiles, amphibians & birds More than 300 recorded bird species, 56 of which are either rare or migrating
Current status	There is an MoU between both governments, but studies on the area and the final agreement are still under development
Further opportunity	On the Angolan side, the TFCA could potentially link into a much larger conservation area spanning north up to Cameia National Park and create a corridor that is critical to facilitate safe dispersal and genetic exchange for wide-ranging carnivores and other wildlife

Interested parties



**The Angola Escarpment,
a combination of
mountains and forest,
create a unique
ecosystem in Africa
for a rich presence of
endemic species**



Some countries around the “Horn of Africa” region have significant mountain and forest area, creating an already identified concentration of endemic species

In the Angola escarpment there are ecosystems (e.g., Serra da Neve) of mountains and forest which are unique in the continent

Namibia has a significant number of mountains, but they are mostly desertic

South Africa and Lesotho are also home to some of the few mountains in Africa with existing key conservation projects

Africa Escarpment

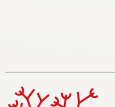
30 arc-second DEM of Africa, m

-432 - 105	647 - 818	1,644 - 1,913	3,289 - 3,794
106 - 225	819 - 1,002	1,914 - 2,204	3,795 - 4,284
226 - 354	1,003 - 1,192	2,205 - 2,514	4,285 - 4,751
355 - 492	1,193 - 1,401	2,515 - 2,850	4,752 - 5,232
493 - 646	1,402 - 1,643	2,851 - 3,288	5,233 - 8,263



A Sky Island is a mountain range that is separated from other mountain ranges by distance and by surrounding lowlands of a dramatically different environment. The result is a habitat island—such as a forest surrounded by desert”
 “The distribution of plants and animals is governed by definite laws... Each zone of elevation, from the desert base to the alpine summit, supports its own characteristic species, as if separated by vast distances

Angola's marine habitats are rich and critical for the overall African Atlantic ecosystem

	Long but thin continental platform	Though Angola has a long coastal line of >1600 km, it has a relatively thin continental platform of between ~25-150 km in width
	Confluence of 2 major currents	Angola is the place of confluence of 2 major currents, the warm Current of Angola coming from the North with the cold Current of Benguela coming from the South
	Transitional marine ecosystem	Angola's marine ecosystem is a subtropical transition zone between equatorial Atlantic on the North and the ascending system of Benguela on the South
	Enriched coastal geographical landscape	The Angolan marine ecosystem is enriched by delta of the Congo River, the river plumes of the many river mouths across the coast (e.g, rivers Cuanza, Cunene, Longa, etc) as well as mangrove zones, wetlands, lagunas and other areas of geographical interest
	Limited coral ecosystems	Angola has very limited coral ecosystems, and the proven ones are restricted to the deep water of the continental platform, with no coral found within the shallow waters of the continental platform

Major marine biodiversity area in West Africa

In a general sense (relative to areas of important coral reefs), the fauna and flora of the coastal areas seem to have a relatively limited level of biodiversity, consistent with the ecosystems of Western Africa. However, the confluence of the two major currents and the areas of geographic interest on the coastal line (such as the River Congo's Delta, the mouth of the Cunene River, etc) sustains an abundant group of species, many of them rare, endemic, migrational and threatened (e.g., african manatees; hammer sharks, leather back sea turtles and others), at higher levels than many of the other Western Africa marine ecosystems

Significantly understudied ecosystem

The Angola marine ecosystem is not well studied, and recent studies have consistently resulted in enlarging the list of existent species on it, showing that its full potential is yet to be understood and that is likely under-estimated

The Angola marine ecosystems are especially important for at least 2 animal orders, Cetaceans and Sea Turtles

Threatened species in Angola

Cetaceans (whales, dolphins and porpoises)

Angola is a state of natural occurrence of at least 30 species of cetacean. Angola has one of the most diverse cetacean faunas in Africa and, indeed, in the world, thanks to the varied topography of its seabed and the transitional oceanic climate. Although no cetacean species is truly endemic to Angola, it is one of the few countries with natural occurrences of the Critically Endangered Atlantic Bottlenose Dolphin and the Heaviside's Dolphin, endemic to Benguela.

Sea turtles

Angola is home to the 5 Atlantic sea turtles' species, who come to Angola to feed on its high nutrient waters, and is a nesting place for 4/5 of them (the Hawksbill sea turtle uses Angola's coast as a growth and feeding place). Angola has the longest sandy coast for sea turtle nesting in the whole Western Africa. Angola's coast has the largest olive ridley sea turtle nesting population in the Atlantic and the largest non-arribada population globally.

Threatened species in Angola

Blue whale (potential birthing place)	EN
Fin whale	VU
Sperm whale (potential birthing place)	VU
Atlantic humpback dolphin	CR
Leatherback sea turtle	VU
Olive ridley sea turtle	VU
Green sea turtle	EN
Loggerhead sea turtle	VU
Hawksbill sea turtle	CR

Projecto Kitabanga

Projecto Kitabanga is the oldest of the existing efforts working to protect sea turtles in Angola.

Active since 2003, it is one of the oldest conservation projects in the country of any type.

The project started at the department of Biology of the School of Natural Sciences of the Agostinho Neto University but today is an independent project partnering with Fundação Kissama; University of Namibe and backed by MINAMB.

The project has a budget of ~\$300,000 a year, and works in 8 areas across the full coast of Angola.

The group will soon start new work with cetaceans, which to date have received very little focus in Angola despite their relevance.

Angola also has a highly under-researched shark and ray population for which there is already evidence of strong biodiversity relevance. For example, it is possible that Angola has the world's largest population of Angel Sharks (CR), and healthy populations of hammerhead and mako sharks (both EN).



Angola faces ongoing challenges to its biodiversity, with some of the threats continuing to increase

Financial capacity

Angola faces significant financial constraints in advancing conservation goals, with limited budgetary allocation to environmental management relative to pressing social and economic priorities

Despite strong policy ambition, the scarcity of dedicated conservation funding, combined with low external financing constrains restoration and protected area management

Deforestation and fire

Angola has experienced deforestation rates greater than 0.3% or 3720 km² per year

The deforestation is greater along the escarpment of Angola

~360,000 km², or 29% of the country, is impacted by fire every year

Angola had the highest number of wildfire ignitions in the world

Under protection and lack of effective management

11 of Angola's 15 ecoregions are under-protected, including all of the 3 endemic ecoregions

The density of rangers in Angola's national parks is significantly inferior to the global average, which if followed would result in a 5x increase

Despite relative high rate of intactness, no protected area is sustaining forest and woodland cover rates, and several are experiencing significant deforestation

Overfishing and dark fishing

15% of marine species that occur in Angola have globally declining populations

During 2017–2021, dark fishing made up 70% of all fishing effort by vessels longer than 15m

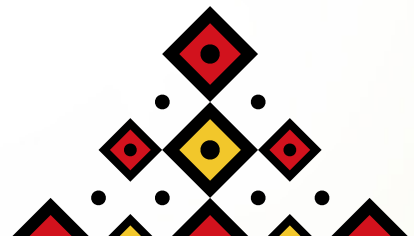
Only 1/10 caught in Angola in value/volume terms has a rebuilding or developing stock status, and 4/10 are already over-exploited

Institutional capacity and general public awareness

Institutional capacity for conservation remains limited, with under-resourced teams spread across large geographies

Public awareness and engagement are likewise constrained: environmental education is sporadic, outreach budgets are minimal

Participation in conservation programs is uneven, compliance is harder to sustain, and locally led initiatives struggle to scale



SPACES 30x30 initiatives and estimated impacts





The impact of Angola's GBF Conservation Program could be achieved through **seven** pillars



1 Protect and conserve Angola's Highlands
Water Tower and Miombo forests



2 Guarantee the sustainability of the of
Benguela Current marine ecosystem



3 Expand the conservation and protection
of the high biodiversity of the
Angolan Escarpment



4 Reignite the management and operation
of Angola's non-TFCA protected and
conservation areas



5 Ensure the conservation and sustainability
of Angola's TFCA's protection areas and
surrounding habitats



6 Ensure the protection of Endemic
and at-risk terrestrial fauna and flora
species in Angola



7 Ensure a highly functional & modern
nature protection and conservation
enabling ecosystem

The Program is expected to have transformational impact in Nature conservation

Marine

Protected area

0 km²

0%



~19,000 km²

4%

Dark fishing

(in non-artisanal fishing)



70%

35%

No. of key threatened species w/
stringent protective measures
(in non-artisanal fishing)

0



>10

Terrestrial

Protected area

~135,000 km²

11%



~277,000 km²

22%

Protected area
under world-class
management resources

~15,500 km²



~107,000 km²

AHWT
protected
area



~11,000 km²

KBA under
protection



75%

~84,000 km²

80%

Primary forest
and woodland
lost



~3,700 km²

~2,500 km²



Protect and conserve
Angola's **Highlands Water
Tower and Miombo forests**

Key initiatives

1A

Angola's Highlands Water Tower and Miombo Sustainability Observatory

Establish an organization focused on tracking essential conservation indicators (e.g., deforestation, fires, species concentration) and assisting the government in developing policies

1B

West and center-AHWT forest and water sources conservation project

Create designated protected areas around intact water sources and implement community-driven conservation initiatives in nearby buffer areas. Develop sustainable agriculture initiatives (e.g., coffee production) given region's significant level of degradation

1C

Angola's Highlands Water Tower and Miombo Sustainability Observatory

Expand existing conservation initiatives in the region and create major protected areas with community led approaches in a mostly intact region, including the protection of Okavango and Zambezi basins

Impact

>90%

Okavango delta and Zambezi freshwater supply

>80,000 km²

Miombo forest protected in the AHWT critical to the sustainability of this ecosystem

>3B tonnes

CO₂ can be captured yearly by the forest and peatlands in the AHWT

>150M

people live off the water supplied by the AHWT in the region

~110,000 km²

land in water basins protected, including critical Angolan water supply such as the Cuanza basin

>200

endemic species protected through the conservation of the region



Guarantee the sustainability
of the of **Benguela Current**
marine ecosystem

Key initiatives

2A

Creation and activation of the Namibe marine reserve

Vital for protecting marine ecosystems, preserving biodiversity, and supporting sustainable livelihoods contributing to the long-term health of Angola's coastal environment and its natural resources

2B

Establishment of the second national marine reserve

Crucial for safeguarding marine biodiversity, promoting sustainable fisheries, and enhancing ecosystem resilience strengthening Angola's commitment to marine conservation and sustainable development

2C

National program for the protection of sea turtle species

Essential for conserving the largest Olive Ridley sea turtle nesting population in the Atlantic as well as other 3 endangered species, preserving their marine ecosystems, and promoting biodiversity

2D

National shark and rays' protection, research and monitoring program

Critical for understanding and conserving these vulnerable species, supporting Angola's sustainable marine resource management, and enhancing biodiversity protection

2E

National cetaceans research and monitoring program

Essential for the conservation of whales and dolphins, enhancing scientific understanding, promoting sustainable marine management, and strengthening Angola's efforts to protect marine biodiversity

2F

Fishing activity monitoring mechanisms expansion program

Crucial for enhancing the sustainability of fisheries, combating illegal fishing, and improving resource management, while leveraging advanced technologies and data-driven approaches

Impact

>15,000 km²

of marine territory protected (or approx. 3% of total), through the establishment of at least 2 marine reserves (incl. the Namib reserve)

~25

inshore patrol vessels, an increase of 500% vs. the current number of ~5, and at least 2 maritime drones deployed by 2050, thus enhancing the sustainability of fisheries and combating illegal fishing

>90%

decrease in dark fishing performed in EBSAs by 2050

>100,000

Olive Ridley females nesting every year in Angola

>30

specimens of the "endemic" and critically endangered Atlantic humpback dolphin identified, an increase of ~300% vs. the current 101

69

ocean Health Index, the current world average, vs. Angola's current value of 58



Expand the conservation
and protection of the high
**High biodiversity of the
Angolan Escarpment**

Key initiatives

3A

Creation and activation of Morro do Moco Natural Reserve

Finalize the creation of Morro do Moco as a Natural Reserve which currently is already recognized as a KBA and proposed for a protected area

3B

Creation and activation of Floresta da Cumbira Natural Reserve

Finalize the creation of Cumbira Forest as a Natural Reserve already proposed, and where significant levels of degradation are already happening

3C

Creation and activation of Serra da Neve Natural Reserve

Create a conservation project for Serra da Neve and adjacent areas to protect a unique ecosystem in the country with significant concentration of endemic species and high intactness levels

3D

Creation and activation of Serra do Pingano Natural Reserve

Finalize the creation of Pingano as a Natural Reserve already proposed for an area with a significant area of forest and presence of the critically endangered African forest elephants

3E

Creation and activation of Serra da Chela conservation area

Create a conservation project for Serra da Chela and adjacent area that connects to the Iona park given its high level of intactness and presence of endemic species

3F

Creation and activation of Serra da Namba conservation area

Create a conservation project for Serra da Namba, which contains one of the few still intact patches of Afromontane forest in the region and is already recognized as a KBA

Impact

>150

endemic species protected through the conservation of the region

2

different ecoregions covered by the area in focus, currently without protection

6

potential new PAs supported, which could account up to ~38k km² (~3% of national territory)

~24,000 km²

of forest protected, critical to the sustainability of this ecosystem and its biodiversity

4

KBAs protected through this initiative



Reignite the management
and operation of **Angola's
non-TFCA protected and
conservation areas**

Key initiatives

4A

Cangandala NP & Luando National Reserve dynamization project

Protect the critically endangered giant sable antelope by securing key habitats, fostering collaboration, strengthening governance, and improving infrastructure to ensure sustainable ecosystems and long-term conservation

4B

Quiçama National Park dynamization project

Restore biodiversity, strengthen wildlife conservation, and foster sustainable eco-tourism. Empower local communities to promote environmental stewardship, and drive socio-economic development

4C

Cameia National Park reactivation project

Revitalize Cameia National Park as a biodiversity haven and conservation beacon. Cameia should emerge as a sanctuary for nature, a knowledge hub, and an eco-tourism driver, ensuring its legacy for future generations

4D

Bicuar National Park reactivation project

Revitalize Bicuar and Mupa as thriving wildlife sanctuaries, uniting ecological preservation with socio-economic growth, through harmony between nature and communities

Impact

33 km²

of forest and woodland saved from deforestation every year, that could reduce CO₂ emissions in ~15 tonnes / year

>500

Giant sable antelopes living in the Luando Integral Nature Reserve

2x

No of Rangers protecting the parks and reserves (~750)

~100,000

Jobs created by 2050

>100

African wild dog population in Bicuar, an increase of ~100% vs. the current 40-50 specimen

~\$300-500M

Contribution to GDP per year by 2050



Ensure the conservation and sustainability of **Angola's** **TFCA's** protection areas and surrounding habitats

Key initiatives

5A

Luenge-Luiana National Park dynamization project

Aims to unlock the park's ecological and economic potential by preserving vital ecosystems, fostering biodiversity, and driving regional development through sustainable opportunities

5B

Expansion of the Cuatir Conservation Project

Strengthens wildlife protection, enhances biodiversity, and drives sustainable eco-tourism, paving the way for an integrated model of conservation and inclusive economic growth

5C

Maiombe National Park dynamization project

Seeks to preserve biodiversity and empower local communities by revitalizing the ecosystem, safeguarding endangered species, and inspiring global environmental stewardship

5D

Implementation of Iona's National Park tourism concessions

Enhances sustainable tourism, generates local employment opportunities, and ensures effective conservation by implementing structured concession contracts and robust monitoring, enabling the park to harmonize economic growth with environmental protection

5E

Establishment of Liuwa Plains-Mussuma TFCA

Secures critical wildlife corridors, preserves biodiversity, and drives ecosystem sustainability across Angola while advancing regional conservation, empowering local communities, and unlocking sustainable tourism and economic growth opportunities

Impact

33 km²

of forest and woodland saved from deforestation every year, that could reduce CO₂ emissions in ~15 tonnes / year

>50%

Population increase of the critically endangered western lowland gorilla, African forest elephant, and western chimpanzee, at the Maiombe NP

>2x

no. of elephants in Angola's southeast by 2050, vs. current ~3k

~800

No of Rangers protecting the parks and reserves vs. current protection of ~100

~315,000

Potential visitors per year by 2050

~250,000

jobs created by 2050

~\$1B

Potential contribution to GDP per year by 2050

~30,000 km²

of added protected area, through the new areas of Luengue-Luiana and Mussuma



Ensure the protection of
Endemic and at-risk
terrestrial fauna and flora
species in Angola

Key initiatives

6A

National threatened wildlife species monitoring and protection program

Safeguard Angola's endangered terrestrial fauna and flora through interventions like species collaring, camera surveillance, and sanctuary establishment

6B

Expansion of the enforcement mechanism for illegal wildlife trafficking

Strengthen Angola's efforts against wildlife trafficking through partnerships, community ranger programs, legal framework enhancements, and surveillance mechanisms

6C

National wildlife corridors identification and monitoring project

Identify and monitor key wildlife corridors in Angola, establish guidelines for land use, and prevent human-animal conflicts through scientific studies and protective measures

Impact

270

species globally threatened being more closely monitored and better protected

29

globally threatened mammal species more strongly monitored and protected

500,000 km²

rich of identified endemic species will be better monitored in an area currently unprotected

57

globally threatened species of fish more strongly monitored and protected

45%

share of existing endemic species that lack data and can benefit from additional scientific and monitoring efforts



Ensure a highly functional
& modern **nature protection
and conservation** enabling
ecosystem

Key initiatives

7A

Angola's biodiversity education, awareness and visibility program

Essential for fostering public understanding, inspiring conservation efforts, and promoting sustainable practices

7B

Angola's central library, geoportal and biodiversity database

Vital role in expanding access to geographic information, while enabling informed, data-driven decision-making

7C

Angola's National Park Ranger School

Train rangers in conservation, anti-poaching, and sustainable practices, thus safeguarding Angola's environmental heritage for future generations

7D

Update of the conservation law

Essential to strengthen legal frameworks, enhance biodiversity protection, and align with global conservation targets

7E

INBAC organizational and operational strengthening

Crucial to align organizational and operational capabilities with strategic conservation goals

Impact

>50%

Angolans reached through national awareness campaigns until 2030

>50,000

primary teachers trained on biodiversity conservation by 2030

>20

biodiversity datasets published in GBIF by 2050

50%

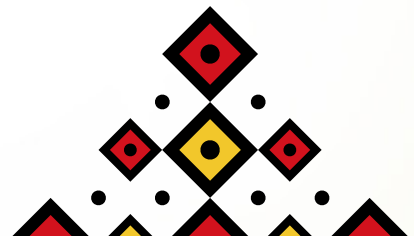
increase in INBAC's staff by 2030 (excluding PA personnel)

>600

rangers trained every year by 2030

10

biodiversity-related scholarships given every year by 2030



Implementation roadmap, estimated costs and governance



An implementation roadmap should be followed to ensure the Program's full potential

2026

Achieving the 'quick wins'

Finalize Lisima's RAMSAR designation
Establishment of the Namibe marine reserve
Gazetting of Luengue-Luiana's expansion, Morro do Moco, Serra da Cumbira and Serra do Pingano
Completed the studies for the establishment of the Mussuma TFCA
Issue of first tourism concessions at Iona
Issue legislation for Voluntary Carbon Market launched

2027

Accelerating protection

Angel shark sanctuary created in Namibe's MPA
Initiate community-based conservation initiatives in the already proposed conservation areas
Gazetting of the corridor between Cangandala and Luando PAs established
Biological research station established at Maiombe NP
Angola's 1st national biodiversity awareness campaign launched
CMP established in Luengue-Luiana

2028

Expanding horizons

All preparations for the second national marine reserve completed
Reforestation programs created in at least 10% of degraded land
CMP established in Luando I. Nature Reserve (including Cangandala), and Cameia NP
Rhinos reintroduced at Iona NP
Created a forensic laboratory to investigate illegal trafficking
OECMs recognized under law as an official conservation model
PAs established in Mussuma and Lisima
PAs established in Serra da Namba and Serra da Neve

2029

Consolidating the initiatives

CMPs established in Mussuma, Serra da Neve and Lisima PAs
Giant Sable antelope population reached 500 specimens
INBAC's no. of real-time monitored animals reaches more than 250 individuals
All identified AHWI areas protected and total land protection of Angola >20%

2030

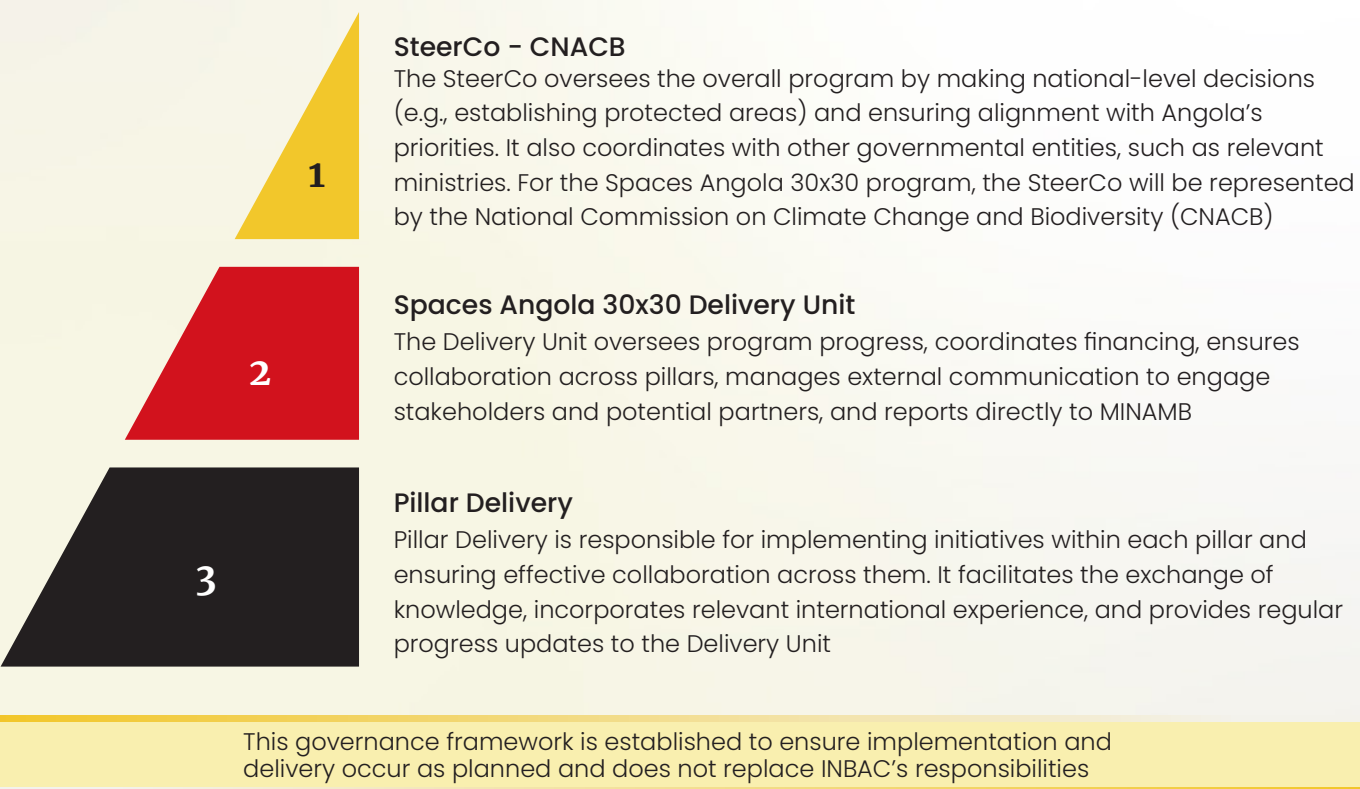
Ensuring sustainability

Establishment of the second national marine reserve
Reforestation programs created in approximately 30% of degraded land
INBAC's non-law enforcement staff reaches more than 200 individuals
>600 rangers trained every year in INBAC's rangers' training system

The Angola’s 30x30 GBF Conservation Program could cost ~\$570–600 M in the next 5 years

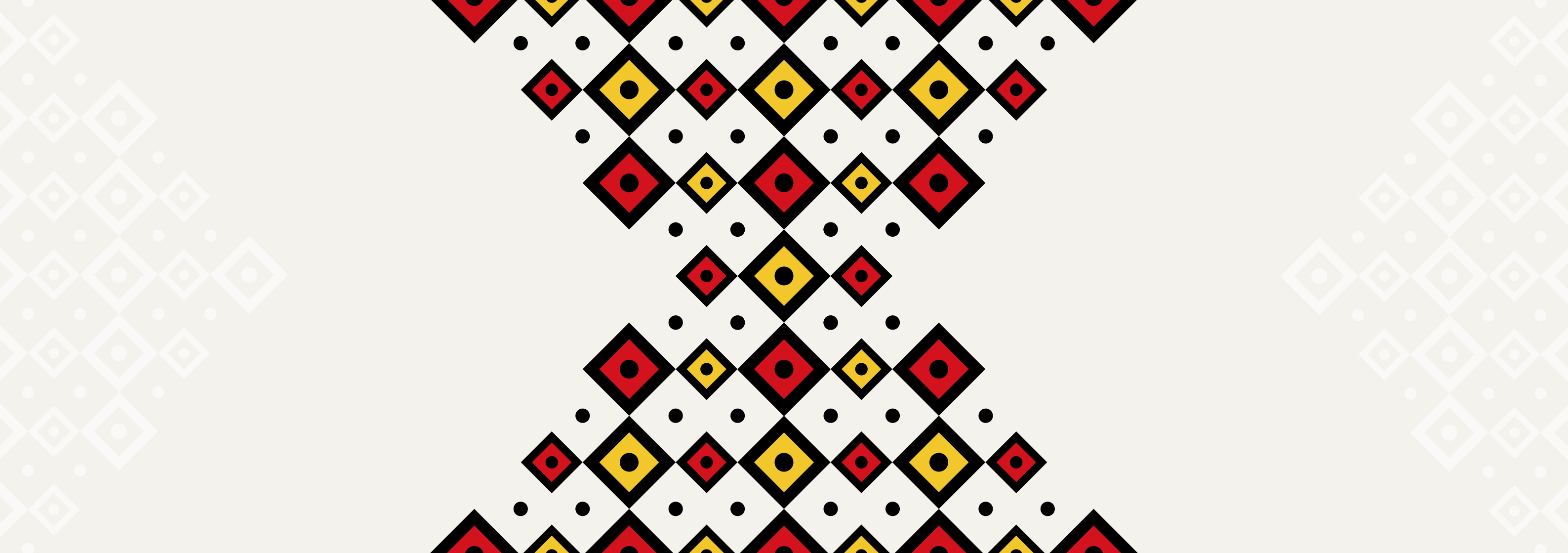
	Yearly average cost by pillar (2026 – 2030), \$M	Yearly avg. recurrent cost beyond 2030, \$M
Protect and conserve Angola’s Highlands Water Tower and Miombo forests	215 – 260	35 – 55
Guarantee the sustainability of the of Benguela Current marine ecosystem	45 – 65	12 – 20
Expand the conservation and protection of the high High biodiversity of the Angolan Escarpment	60 – 90	15 – 20
Reignite the management and operation of Angola’s non-TFCA protected and conservation areas	50 – 80	20 – 25
Ensure the conservation and sustainability of Angola’s TFCA’s protection areas and surrounding habitats	50 – 70	15 – 25
Ensure the protection of Endemic and at-risk terrestrial fauna and flora species in Angola	30 – 45	5 – 10
Ensure a highly functional & modern nature protection and conservation enabling ecosystem	70 – 90	20 – 30
Total	570 – 600	120 – 185

The overall Spaces program will be delivered through 3 layers of Governance



To move forward it is important to establish a strong governance structure for the program

Pillar	1 Protect and conserve Angola's Highlands Water Tower and Miombo forests	2 Guarantee the sustainability of the of Benguela Current marine ecosystem	3 Expand the conservation and protection of the high biodiversity of the Angolan Escarpment	4 Reignite the management and operation of Angola's non-TFCA protected and conservation areas	5 Ensure the conservation and sustainability of Angola's TFCA's protection areas and surrounding habitats	6 Ensure the protection of Endemic and at-risk terrestrial fauna and flora species in Angola	7 Ensure a highly functional & modern nature protection and conservation enabling ecosystem
Owner							
Coordination partner							
No of Initiatives	3	6	6	4	5	3	5
Size of consulting group	17	13	12	11	16	12	14



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